

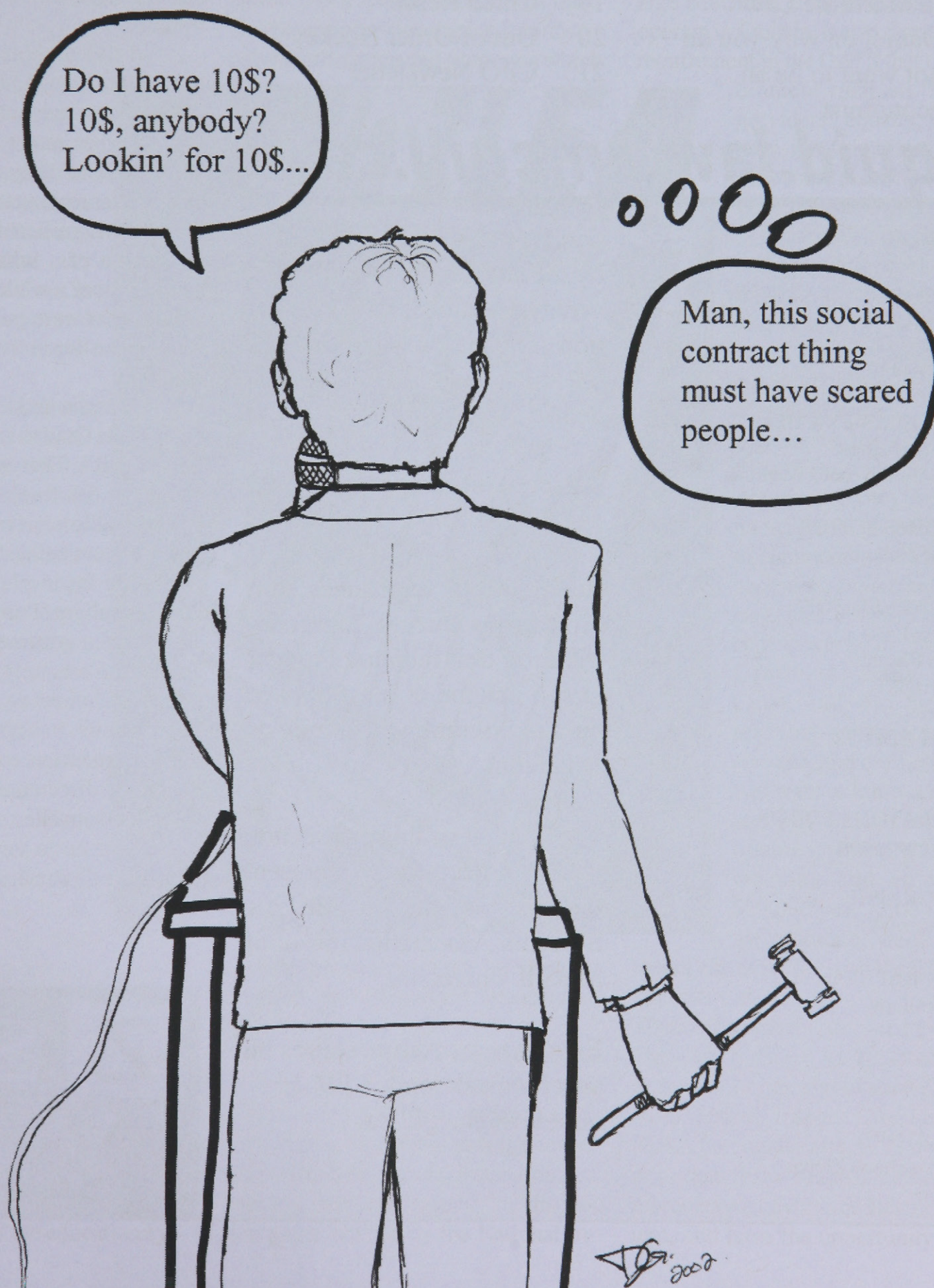
# Quid Novi

McGill University, Faculty of Law

Volume 23, No. 7 - November 5, 2002

## Effects of the Recession Felt at McGill Law School

Law-Games auction totals reach all-time low





## In this Issue

SOME MCGILL LOVIN'	10	Quebec Bar Anyone?
3 Behind Tuition Hikes	10	Quebec Bar School
4 The UofT Solution		Anyone?!?
5 McGill From a First-Year Point of View		HUMOR & MISC
6 How to Improve Our Faculty	14	Marc's European Adventures
	17	Factum Scandal Unveiled
THIS COULD BE YOU	18	Malpractice Cup
7 Prof. Tetley on his career in Maritime Law	19	Chico Resch
8 Daniel on why you do not want to be an economist	20	Out of Order Hockey
	21	CPO Newsletter

***quid.law@mcgill.ca***

### QUID NOVI

3661 Peel Street  
Montreal, Quebec  
H2A 1X1  
(514) 398-4430

### REDACTEURS-EN-CHEF

Fabien Fourmanoit  
Rosalie-Anne Tichoux Mandich

### MANAGING EDITOR

Catherine Galardo

### ASSOCIATE EDITORS

Alexandra Law  
(Stephen Panunto)  
(Peter Wright)

### LAYOUT EDITOR

(Jacky Luk)

### GUEST LAYOUT EDITOR

Fabien Fourmanoit

### PHOTOGRAPHE

(Marta Juzwiak)

### PHOTOGRAPHE INVITÉ

Alexandra Law

### COVER ARTIST

Dennis Galiatsatos

### WEB EDITORS

Mischa Auerbach-Ziogas  
Aram Ryu

*Quid Novi* is published weekly by the students of McGill University, Faculty of Law. Production is made possible through the direct support of the students.

All contents copyright 2002 *Quid Novi*.

Les opinions exprimées sont propres aux auteurs. Toute contribution doit indiquer l'auteur et son origine et n'est publiée qu'à la discrétion du comité de rédaction.

The content of this publication does not necessarily represent the views of the McGill Law Students' Association Inc. or of McGill University.

Envoyez vos commentaires ou articles avant jeudi 5 PM à: [quid.law@mcgill.ca](mailto:quid.law@mcgill.ca).

## Editor's Note

*"C'est trop inju-u-u-uste!!"*

-Caliméro

Hey there,  
you insensitive bunch,

My desperate call last week doesn't seem to have stirred, be it even slightly, (nor even faintly shaken for that matter, James) any single one of you. I'm just happy this is a law faculty, not the psychology department, because man, would this country be in trouble.

I like to think this is a particularly interesting issue. But then pretty much all of them are, in spite of what Colin Forbes might say. (Btw Colin, you'll have to demystify how you can claim never reading the Quid - this profoundly insignificant and pretentious collection of... what was the word again... tripe? - while still referring to articles that were published last year. And I mean this in the most unsarcastic manner.)

Rosalie and I were thinking renaming the Quid to something like "The ScapeGoat". That way law students could just feel free to take it all out on us Quid editors, who, after all, are not really human beings!

De façon plus positive, je me dois de souligner l'apport du Professeur Tetley, qui a gentiment collaboré d'un article. Il n'est que trop rare de recevoir des contributions de nos professeurs, à qui nous offrons pourtant gracieusement une copie hebdomadaire du Quid, directement livrée à leurs boîtes personnelles, svp...

Sur ce je vous laisse, j'ai un complexe de persécution à soigner.

Fabien





# Buddy, can you spare \$20,000?

by Alexandra Law, Law II

This past Wednesday, our Law Students Association organized a sorely-needed meeting in which we discussed the financial problems facing the faculty. Various positions were considered on privatization, the social contract, and the bake sale (just kidding about that last one—wish I was kidding about the first). By the end of the meeting, I felt that the LSA executive had made a genuine effort to listen to our opinions, and I had the impression that these opinions would actually be used to guide future decisions. I can't tell you how much this pleases me, as I come from the University of Toronto, where student control over funding decisions is about as realistic as worker control over a McDonald's restaurant.

Most of us believe that some measure of student input in all administrative decisions is necessary, if we are to have the kind of faculty that we want in the future. We all will have the chance to discuss the funding issue further, both in these pages and in conversation with fellow students, and I would encourage those who weren't at the meeting to voice their opinion to anyone who will listen. Unfortunately, however, our views on this important matter and others may not count at all in the near future, and that is what this article is about.

I know it's all fashionable to talk about "root causes" lately, but to use a popular buzz-phrase, we should be discussing the root causes of the faculty's current lack of cash. Government funding to education (among other things) has been cut drastically in the past few years, and this has forced a crisis in all levels of the education sys-

tem. This is no accident.

"In order to enable educational institutions to meet changing demand, several governments have reformed their financial support for education. For example, *some countries have reduced support for higher education* [...]. These reforms have encouraged universities to cut costs and raise revenues. [As a result,] educational institutions are now developing interdisciplinary structures and programs which

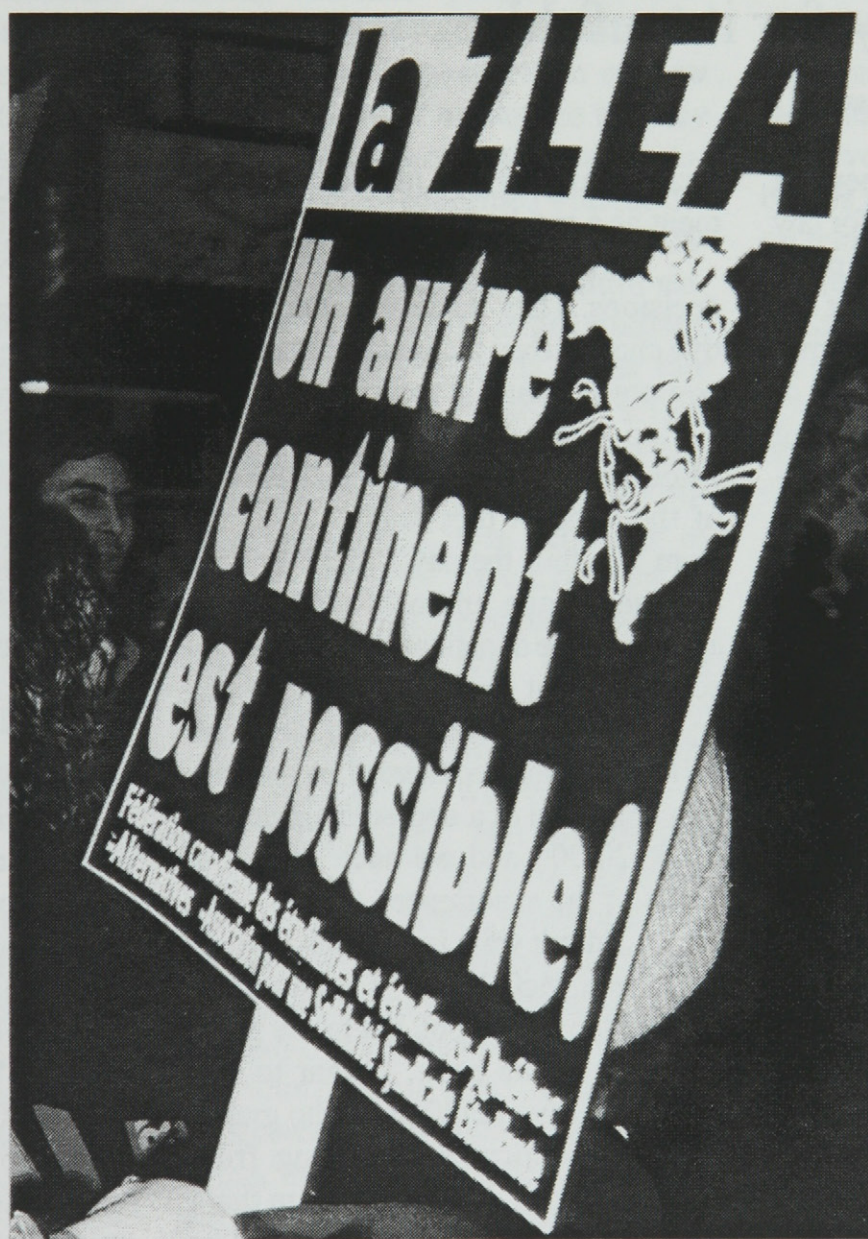
vestment and Services Directorate, Industry Canada, in preparation for the WTO negotiations on the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS). The full document is available online at <http://strategis.ic.gc.ca>. Basically, the paper outlines possible *barriers to trade*, like government funding to domestic schools, which face foreign education companies that want to operate in Canada. It also discusses the requirement in the GATS that our gov-

ernment treat all "service providers" equally, whether they are Canadian or not. This could mean funding private, foreign-owned institutions to the same level as Canadian public ones, or not funding any schools at all. The GATS and other agreements like it could lead to the disintegration of our public education system.

Similar to the GATS, the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) is another trade agreement which seeks to commodify human rights such as education and health care. This deal will cover all countries in South, North and Central America, except Cuba, and will have far-reaching consequences for all of us, and our families. If you want to know a big reason why McGill is in such trouble financially, and why we may end up paying \$20,000/year tuition before we graduate, trade agree-

ments like the GATS and the FTAA are your answer.

These agreements are not inevitable. They are a choice made by our government, under significant pressure from private interests. Because the FTAA potentially affects all of us, it is important that we (and our elected representatives) be informed about its content, and have the opportunity to dis-



are relevant to new trends in business, science and society." (Emphasis added).

Evidently, the Canadian federal government believes that a good way to "meet demand" for education is to cut funding. The above passage comes from "The Commercial Education and Training Services Industry", a discussion paper written by the National In-



cuss it openly. Unfortunately, the Liberal government has used their majority in the House of Commons to defeat efforts by MPs in other parties to have the exact terms of the FTAA debated in parliament.<sup>1</sup> The government believes that this agreement should be negotiated, signed and ratified in private, though its effects will be very public in time.

Thousands of people who do not want the FTAA to become a reality chose to protest last Thursday, not only to make

their dissent known, but to inform the public of the existence of the FTAA, and reasons why it will be detrimental to our health and welfare. Among the 3-5 thousand Montreal protesters was a small contingent of about eleven McGill law students. To the roughly five hundred or so who couldn't make it last week, don't worry: you haven't missed the boat. There is still time for you to learn about the FTAA and fight against it, if only by talking about it with friends and family, making them

aware that this agreement is being negotiated in secret. Your tuition is going up for a reason. ■

<sup>1</sup> On February first of 2001, the government defeated a motion which would have allowed MPs to view the terms of the FTAA early in negotiations. All parties except the Liberals voted in favour of the motion. Source: Defense of Canadian Liberty Committee website: [www.canadianliberty.bc.ca](http://www.canadianliberty.bc.ca)

## Cash shortage? Goodwill will pay for it tenfold.

by Hilary Stedwill, Law III

**M**cGill Law needs money. Initially, I think it's easy for law students to recoil at the prospect of being asked to pay more for our education. We are all indebted somehow, be it to an unforgiving bank or our more forgiving family, and adding more to that while we face an uncertain future that may or may not pay for that debt is an upsetting proposition.

On the other hand, McGill Law is one of if not the cheapest legal educations in the country and enjoys top billing in its reputation. The entire school always ranks well among pundits at Maclean's, or in a recent poll of students for the Globe and Mail. It's a bargain to be sure, and in danger of slipping into the proverbial too good to be true.

The University of Ottawa was in a bit of a funding crunch not six or seven years ago and has emerged as the most financially stable post-secondary institution in the country. I did my undergrad there and I know that they funded their crunch on the backs of their students, maxing out tuition hikes each and every year (20% per term under the Ontario statute). The university sports a brand spanking new residence tower, a new engineering building, a new sportsplex, another hotel-style residence on the way and a rector with

a salary inflated 12% just before retirement as a result.

I'm not bitter about the U of O's decisions. They made the administrative choices they thought were best and now enjoy financial security. However, I also feel like these decisions amounted to a cash advance against all of the support they might have had from me until the day I die. Not only did they make an early withdrawal against future donations, discounted accordingly, but they also collected any goodwill they earned during the 4 and half years I studied there. The transaction consisted of a degree in exchange for \$~20,000 and we each wash our hands of the experience.

I don't want to feel this way after I leave McGill Law. I want to feel indebted to the school, not to my Mom and Dad or the bank. I want to feel as good as my grandfather, who graduated in chemical engineering from McGill, when I called to tell him that I was going to study law at, "The

University of McGill". "That's wonderful Hil, but they're going to laugh unless you call it McGill University, young man."

Perhaps the University of Ottawa's approach is right. Take your lumps at first, collect your money, and then start fresh to build a reputation and institution the students who follow me can be proud of. In time, the 2000 alumni of Ottawa U will overlook the cash-grab and remember the earlier goodwill. Nostalgia is funny that way.

Personally, I doubt it. The culture at Ottawa U was the importance of balancing the books, not exercising imagination or demonstrating academic innovation. You can't feel anything good about that approach to running an academic institution. Whatever strategy the Faculty Council adopts, I hope it's one that doesn't compromise the pride McGill graduates feel about their school now, and that I hope to inherit and act on (and pay for) many, many years from now. ■

quid.law@mcgill.ca  
deadline on Thursdays at 5PM



# Congratulations

- you got into McGill Law School!

by Heather Robertson, Law I

**S**o you decided to go to law school - perhaps you wanted to change the world, and you read about McGill's human rights programs and international internships. Or maybe you heard that McGill was the "brand-name" university of Canada, and therefore the surest path to a life in corporate law on Bay Street. You did what any good type-A personality would do: you did some initial research, came to the Info Session, talked to McGill law students and professors, and asked your parents what they thought of your going to "McGill." You sent in your acceptance form, waited for September, and then - you arrived!

Boy did you ever arrive! For two weeks you were feted with parties, dinners, and barbeques. You were

blame. They're raising their tuition prices so they can poach away our professors, and how can McGill stay competitive but to do the same?

So the LSA held a student forum to make sure the students' voices were heard. Of course, like any good forum, the range of opinions and ideas were presented in a most democratic fashion. There was even the one dissenting "radicalist" present. But without digressing into a discussion of what side of the political spectrum our law faculty finds itself on, suffice it to say that an overwhelming amount of students were more concerned with the potentially depreciating value of our degree than the prospect of future students not being able to afford studying law at McGill. "Canada's best law school" might not be able to afford

Canada's best professors = the future necessity of privatization or corporate sponsorship. Because the money's got to come from somewhere, right?

But did anyone stop to consider

that our faculty, which prides itself on its diversity and international character, will suffer more if education isn't accessible or affordable to the students who want to come here? If accessibility becomes an obstacle to a legal education, then admission to McGill law will become based on money, not merit; that also affects the quality of education offered and the reputation of our degree.

Never mind becoming a university that rich kids can buy their way into; isn't it bad enough that the "diversity" and international character of our faculty is already questionable? For example, what is the character of

the first-year class? Overwhelmingly, we are white, middle to upper-class, well-educated and Canadian (French and otherwise.) Sure, more than half of us are female, but what about minorities? Wait, I think I saw a black student in one of my classes... Throw in a few token exchange students and you have a faculty with international character and diversity! Fantastic!

However, the diversity of thoughts and opinions that I've actually heard expressed is practically nonexistent. I find it very hard to believe that everyone checked their personal beliefs and self-expression at the door on registration day, but it's a sad state of affairs when an entire issue of the Quid is dedicated to Law Games, save for an article on the FTAA and one on hockey intramurals. Don't get me wrong, I appreciate beer-chugging contests as much as the next person (I am from Alberta, after all), but I thought that coming to law school meant I would be surrounded by people who thought about things - whether it's issues from classes, the faculty or the huge world outside of law school. Instead, I have the pleasure of reading about how to get A's in a "survival guide" for law school, all without doing my readings.

So this is my final point: there must be people out there (other than Finn Makela) who care about different issues and ideas - so why don't we ever hear from you? I might not agree with what you say (just as you might not agree with me right now) but I'd like to know that you're saying it nonetheless.

*Heather Robertson wants to be a corporate whore and work for an oil firm when she graduates, but she would still like to hear your opinion about how evil corporate law is. ■*

Never mind becoming a university that rich kids can buy their way into; isn't it bad enough that the "diversity" and international character of our faculty is already questionable?

given a big brother or sister to facilitate your adjustment into the faculty, just to show you how much they cared. You walked around thinking, "Wow, isn't McGill Law great," all the while hearing, "Congratulations, you got into McGill!" or, "You're guaranteed to get a job, you got into the best law school in Canada."

However, a dark cloud has descended on your happy little bubble life at the faculty. All of a sudden "the best law school in Canada" may be losing it's reputation! Our name is at stake! The McGill brand may not be as viable, in as little as five years they say, and those evil bastards at U of T are to



# Actions Speak Louder than Words

by Colin Forbes, Law II

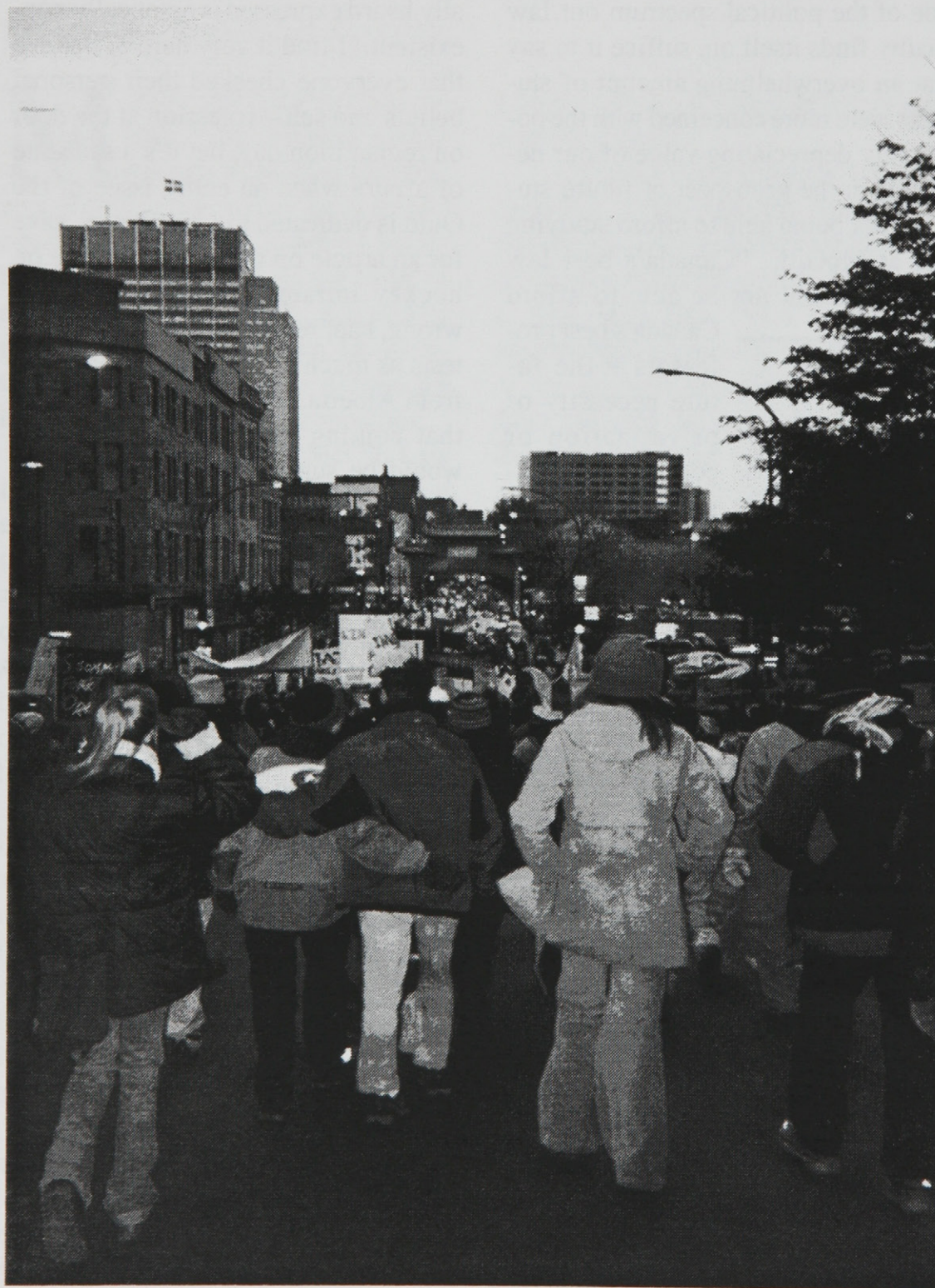
Let me start out by pointing out that I am not an avid reader of the Quid and my reading of your last issue just served to reaffirm that I have made a correct choice. Sincerely, I find that most of the articles submitted to the Quid (including the present one) are not worth reading. I find especially disturbing the two unending debates that seem to underlie this magazine. First of all, the debate on whether it is "better" to be a socially conscious lawyer or an "evil" corpo-

rate lawyer; and in second place, the debate on whether or not McGill is the best Law Faculty in Canada. Finding such numerous articles in the Quid regarding these two topics frankly does not reflect well on a Faculty that prides itself on being the home of budding geniuses (please refer to Heenan Blaikie ad in your student agenda-Adam Zanna you are an exception). Having said all this, this article will briefly discuss the issue of corporate vs. socially conscious lawyer and how

we can go about making McGill the best Law Faculty in Canada.

On the issue of whether it is better to be a corporate vs. a socially conscious lawyer, I honestly think that it is a question of personal choice. If happiness for you is working in a high-powered firm in NY or Toronto, more power to you my friend. While on the other hand, if you feel that your law degree will be better used in trying to ameliorate many of the wrongs that plague this world, you have my utmost respect. Some of us (I include myself in this group) fall into a third category, which are those that would like to do something truly meaningful with their law degree, but are painfully aware of their financial constraints (my creditors have strongly suggested I get a "real" job). Regardless of where you stand, I find this debate leads only to a cul de sac. How many of our socially conscious friends and vice versa how many of our corporate minded friends honestly think that a few lines in this magazine (as prestigious as it may be) will lead the other to mend their ways and return to the path of truth and enlightenment? As I said before, whether you choose to be a corporate lawyer or a socially conscious lawyer is a matter of personal choice, and the most important thing is for us to respect the choices made by others as different as they may be. The only thing that does disgust me, are those that pretend to wave a socially conscious flag and at the end of the day are just after that corporate job (in this respect please refer to Marc Edmunds' article in the Quid last year). Having said all this, I promise that these will be my last famous words on this topic.

On the second issue regarding McGill's status as the best Law Faculty in North America (apologies to our U.S. friends), I think that actions speak far louder than words. Instead of just trying to convince ourselves through repetition that we are the best Faculty,



Students March in Montreal on October 31, 2002.



let's go about in truly making it a first class institution. In this respect, I humbly make a few suggestions. First of

**I find that most of the articles submitted to the Quid (including the present one) are not worth reading.**

all, let's start arguing the real important issues. I think the LSA's Open Forum this week was an important step in this direction. This Forum highlighted one of the most pressing issues our Faculty faces at this time, which is how we can continue to attract top-level professors and still maintain affordable tuition fees. Professors, despite the fact some of us think of them as superhuman, cannot live on their reputation alone. In order for McGill to continue to attract top level professors its wages will have to remain competitive with those offered by other Canadian and

North American universities. Needless to say, this will be an extremely difficult task given our budgetary constraints. Another area in which I think we can improve our faculty is through pro bono work. There are already some outstanding examples of this type of work being done by our fellow stu-

dents in the Legal Clinic and the Old Brewery mission, but I still think there is room for improvement. One thing I would like to see is for upper year students to help out lower year students with especially complex subjects (i.e. Common Law Property). The type of help I am referring to here is not as law partners, but through tutorial sessions offered by especially gifted upper year students. Another suggestion I would like to make is regarding the sale of used books. Many of us have known the pain of paying exorbitant prices for legal texts. I think that the LSA can

organize the sale of used books in order to ease the pain. Students wishing to sell their texts could drop them off at the LSA and return for their money once they have been sold minus a small commission for LSA coffers. The final suggestion I would like to make is on improving the quality of the articles submitted to this fine magazine. I think that the editors of this magazine, in conjunction with the LSA, should encourage students to write by offering rewards for the best articles submitted. Of course we will never be able to compete with the Nobel Prize, but I suggest giving the winner for the best article free drinks at a non-sponsored Coffee House.

These are only a few suggestions on how to improve our Faculty, and I know many of you have much more interesting ones. For now Jeff, I will settle for you buying me a beer, but next time I expect free drinks at Coffee House. ■

## How to Be a Maritime Lawyer Without Even Trying

by Prof. William Tetley Q.C.

**S**tudents have often asked me how I became involved in maritime law and what makes it so attractive. So here goes:

I joined Martineau Walker (now Fasken Martineau DuMoulin) in 1952, fresh from the Bar Exams and got into maritime law under strange circumstances. I had planned to be a tax lawyer and for three years whilst studying law, took accountancy at night with the Association of Chartered Accountants. But I never got a tax client, and I am in fact still waiting for my first case. During my second week at Martineau Walker, a New York cargo insurance manager appeared. The underwriter had been dissatisfied with the two large Montreal law firms doing maritime law, being Holden Hutchison (now Borden Ladner and Gervais) and

Beauregard Brisset (now Brisset Bishop). These two firms looked after the shipowners and charterers, but despite the conflict of interest also acted for cargo claimants, who got very short shrift.

The American cargo insurance manager had a very small \$200.00 claim for shortage of flour shipped in cotton bags to Montreal. The partners told me that, because I looked old, (although all of 25 years, my hair was already falling out), they were going to introduce him to me and he would never suspect my youth and lack of experience. I was mortified, but jobs were hard to get then and now, and so I took the file (my first marine

file) and went to work. I wrote a very long opinion (saying there was no chance of recovery) and he replied that I shouldn't write such long opinions in the future. He, however, sent another claim for a number of thousands of dollars for a shipment on a vessel called

**I never got a tax client, and I am in fact still waiting for my first case.**

the SUNWHIT. I studied it carefully and saw that it was a good claim and that we should be successful.

I spoke to Bob Walker, one of



the senior partners, and suggested to him that I should go to New York to see the claims manager who had sent the claim. Bob Walker was of the old school who had been brought up in the Great Depression and said there was no money for such nonsense. I therefore hitch-hiked to New York, saw the claims manager, who phoned up claims managers from seven other marine insurance companies in New York (in the William Street, Pearl Street, Wall Street, Fulton Street area) and told each of them that he had a bright-eyed and bushy-tailed lawyer in his office from Montreal and did they have any claims on the SUNWHIT. I went around and saw them all and picked up files from each of them. I checked out of the YMCA and in celebration, bought a set of golf clubs in a new golf bag and then hitch-hiked back to Montreal along the old highway #2 carrying the files and the golf bag. As I stood on the road, the truck drivers would shout "fore" out of the windows of their trucks as they rolled by. Eventually, one of them picked me up and took me all the way to Montreal.

In Montreal, I signed out files from the Registry of the Admiralty Court and studied how one sued in Admiralty, (our firm had never acted in Admiralty). I gave notice to Saguenay Shipping Ltd., who declined all responsibility for their ship, the SUNWHIT, but when I sued, they paid up after some legal pyrotechnics in court, by Clem Holden & Lucien Beauregard. I then sent out one of the biggest bills in the firm since before the Depression.

Maritime law is fun law and is interesting because it is international, is both civil and common and usually provides a chance to travel. It was Sir Winston Churchill who said he was "one of fortune's favoured children, for whom work and pleasure were one. Each day was a holiday, and ordinary holidays were begrudged, as forced interruptions of an absorbing vocation." Maritime law has always felt that way to me, particularly because of its spirit of adventure and a camaraderie, that the more lucrative branches of law, such

as mergers, corporate and tax work may not have.

Most maritime law practitioners including Clem Holden and Lucien Beauregard, died in harness like Churchill. One practitioner, who did retire however, was Russell McKenzie, a partner in Brown McMichael Montgomery Howard Common Ker and McKenzie, now Ogilvy Renault.

Russell did cargo work and left the practice under interesting circumstances. A ship carrying chemicals belonging to Imperial Chemical Industries (ICI) (of London England and the world's biggest company at the time) blew up and disappeared resulting in a total loss. Suit was taken in Montreal in the Quebec Superior Court by the ship and estates of the crew against ICI, and Russell acted for ICI. Russell made a motion to dismiss the claim for lack of jurisdiction and other matters. The Chief Justice of the Superior Court at the time was Wilbur Scott, who like his brother, Professor F.R. Scott, could be very opinionated. Wilbur, however, was also very obdurate and loved publicity. He named himself to preside over

the case, because of its importance and then dismissed the action on the motion with such a thunderous judgment that there was no chance of appealing or taking a new suit.

ICI was so delighted with Russell McKenzie that they put him on a permanent retainer. Russell retired from his law firm and opened a comfortable office with a fireplace on Mansfield Street next door to the University Club. He usually arrived at the office at 11:00 a.m., then repaired to the University Club for drinks and lunch and more drinks.

I eventually took over Russell's cargo practice and also hoped to aspire to his life style, but it has not happened so far.

*An early version of the above note appeared in the Fasken Martineau House Magazine. Prof. Tetley practiced law from 1952 to 1970. He was a member of the Quebec National Assembly from 1968 to 1976 and a Minister in the first Robert Bourassa Cabinet from 1970 to 1976. He has taught law at McGill from 1976 to the present. ■*

## Micturating into the Prevailing Breeze

by Daniel Moure, Law II

**Adam Smith, Part II:** The Social and Moral Improvement of Humankind

In Part I, I quoted Eamon Butler, the director of the Adam Smith Institute, as claiming that Smith "showed convincingly" how laissez-faire principles "precipitate the social and moral improvement of humankind..." Let us ignore the contradictions in Smith's argument and assume that Butler is correct. How, exactly, does Smith understand our social and moral improvement? Smith defines well-being in purely material terms: more stuff means happier individuals. Unlike later mainstream economists,

Smith is honest enough to acknowledge that "economic" activity under a capitalist system dehumanizes the majority of the population. But he believes that this price is worth paying, since he, like all mainstream economists, places "the economy" before the society it is supposed to benefit.

According to Smith, laissez-faire policies have a profoundly democratizing effect because they allow individuals to create their own destinies and enjoy more luxuries. "Every man... is left perfectly free to pursue his own interest in his own way, and to bring both his industry and capital into competition with those of any other



man, or order of men." For Smith, our propensity to truck, barter, and exchange leads us to coordinate our activities, and hence to subdivide tasks. A greater division of labour leads to greater productivity, which facilitates capital accumulation. Capital accumulation makes possible an even greater division of labour, which in turn further increases a society's output. And greater social output raises a society's standard of living and enables even "the very meanest person" to have material possessions exceeding those "of many an African king."

However, Smith also claims that increased social output does not actually enable individuals to enjoy more leisure time. Instead, regardless of how productive a society may become, an individual "must always lay down the same portion of his ease, his liberty, and his happiness" in his attempts to attain material goods. Work is not an end in itself, an activity that provides meaning to an individual's life. Rather, it is solely a means to acquire more material goods. It is, as mainstream economists call it, the ultimate disutility.

As a result of the specialization, the tasks each individual must perform come "to be confined to a few very simple operations." But Smith acknowledges that "the understandings of the greater parts of men are necessarily formed by their ordinary employments." Specialization and the repetition of monotonous tasks cause the average individual to become "as stupid and ignorant as it is possible for a human creature to become." An individual's creative faculties become so limited that he loses the qualities that make him human: "The torpor of his mind renders him, not only incapable of relishing or bearing a part in any rational conversation, but of conceiving any generous, noble, or tender sentiment...." As a consequence, the supposedly democratizing potential of laissez-faire policies is undermined by

the anti-democratic effects of dehumanizing work. The average individual becomes incapable of participating in her community in any meaningful manner because of the stupefying nature of her work and because of the number of hours that she must work. To her employer, the average individual becomes a human appendage to a technological ap-

paratus, and to her elected "representatives" she becomes a farm animal. As Smith argues, an individual's "dexterity at his own particular trade seems... to be acquired at the expense of his intellectual, social, and martial virtues."

Smith claims that things are otherwise in non-industrialized societies. While the horizon of such a society as a whole is more limited, each individual is capable of leading a more fulfilling life than the average individual in an industrialized society. In non-industrialized societies, each individual's work is both more varied, thereby keeping the individual's mind more active, and intrinsically meaningful. Work is both a means and an end. For industrialized societies, Smith advocates mandatory education in order to ameliorate the deadening effect of meaningless work. However, even here Smith upholds the primacy of the economy over those whom it is supposed to serve. Some education is necessary to ensure that the average individual remains sufficiently productive, but that education should be as brief as possible in order to interfere with the individual's work as little as possible.

Some may claim that Smith exaggerates in his description of the degrading effects of specialization under a capitalist system. Those who disagree with Smith have probably never seen the inside of a factory or a call-centre.

As I will argue in a future column, it is possible to conceive of a society whose individual members have a high material standard of living and lead meaningful lives. However, Smith presents us with a disturbing conclusion: under

## Smith upholds the primacy of the economy over those whom it is supposed to serve.

a capitalist system, "the economy" is always necessarily more important than the society it is supposed to benefit. Though Smith claims otherwise, he is more concerned with the wealth of a nation than with the quality of life of its members. The same is true of mainstream economists. For example, the main measure of a society's well-being is its gross domestic product. But the GDP disguises more than it reveals. First, it is an aggregate figure that tells us nothing about the distribution of society's wealth, even when we are given a figure representing GDP per capita. Second, as various commentators have pointed out, the GDP is a pecuniary figure, and the total output of a country's goods and services is included in that figure. As such, \$10 spent producing junk food counts the same as \$10 spent producing nutritious food; \$10 spent on military technology, prisons, the overexploitation of resources, or TV sitcoms counts the same as \$10 spent on healthcare, education, the development of clean energy sources, or meaningful examinations of the human condition. In fact, the more wasteful a society and the more useless or harmful products it produces, the better off that society is in terms of its GDP. And things that are not measured in pecuniary terms, such as love or personal fulfillment or a feeling of community, are not included at all. ■



# To Future Quebec Bar Students

by Keith Cameron, Alumnus I

I recently graduated from McGill Law and took a job offer from a large firm in Montreal. I love Montreal and my French is vocational at best. I, however, did not want to waste a summer by working for the firm before the QC Bar started up in late August. Why do you think it is so late anyway? I believe there is a dark underbelly to the timing of the QC Bar courses. It sure the hell isn't designed to give students a break after they've graduated from their respective institutions. No, I submit that the timing of the QC Bar is done to ensure that QC law firms have dirt-cheap law students for an extra summer's worth of employment. Thus, saving cash and allowing them to re-evaluate their draft picks. Is there something wrong with this? Like all things in life it really does depend

on your perspective.

Well, I proffer you to take a long look at your options before setting your start date for the upcoming summer. I am not going to try and sell you on a vacation, which we all would surely prefer or the idea of working for a NGO or going to developing nation and volunteering. All of which are better options than the one I am about to share with you. Instead, why not write another Bar over summer?

Keep your options open and at the same time increase your marketability. The ON Bar starts shortly after McGill finals and the QC Bar starts just as the ON Bar is ending. There is actually a two-week overlap. This overlap is rather trivial. First, you would have just finished the ON Bar, where you only had on average 2.5 weeks to

prepare for your exams. Second, you still have about 5 weeks to prepare for the first QC Bar exam. Finally, 45% of QC Bar students fail the first exam anyway. Alas, if you are too anal to miss two weeks of class you can mix and match which Bar courses to go to that day or go to both, one in the morning and one in the afternoon (if you choose this final option though you should go to the nearest mirror and gaze upon what a future heart attack patient looks like). Writing two Bars back-to-back is a marathon, not a sprint like the NY Bar, don't kill yourself over it.

The advantageous are in the options that the ON Bar gives you:

(A) You have one Bar done and that primes you for the next.

(B) If you fail the QC Bar (and I've met several that have failed by an exam or two) you can choose to instead article in ON for the next 10 months. Then after being called to the ON Bar you can transfer into QC by merely writing 3 exams (all within a week I should add) instead of 6 plus the skills assignments they waste our time with.

(C) For your ON Bar you are allowed 6 months of articling outside the province count towards the 10 required. Therefore, for the entire 6 months you article in QC, it count towards your ON Bar as well (assuming of course your firm has a member of the ON Bar on staff).

This puts you in a rather advantageous position. Now if your firm is not likely to hire you back (heaven forbid but it does happen – see *McCarthy Tétrault* stats on hire-backs) you can transfer to an ON firm for 4 months to finish your ON Bar requirements or wait until you're "called" to the QC Bar and merely pay the transfer fees with no exams to write in ON...duhh... because you wrote all their exams last summer. Either way, you now have 2 Bars and are much more marketable than what you would have been if you worked for that one summer. ■

## Were you saying "boo" or "boo-arreau"?

by Harvey Auerback, Alumnus I (harvey@auerback.com)

*"Mike Wazowski!"*

– Boo

*"I think I'll crush him like an ant."*

– Boo-urns

It's Hallowe'en. You just finished writing a Bar exam the day before, from which you're still totally drained. You're looking forward to scaring some kids after work, as they go door to door begging for candy. But first, you get to experience the biggest scare of your day, and perhaps the biggest of your life.

My calendar for today contained the words "Affichage des résultats de l'examen du secteur Civil I". Today was the day I would have to face the slings and Barreaus of outra-

geous fortune.

My big scare would come at 8:37 in the morning, as I woke up 24 minutes before my alarm was set to go off, and it took me all of one minute to trudge into the computer room and check my mark. I would have loved to go back to sleep, but I had to know. The uncertainty was killing me more than even a failing grade would.

If I failed, I would just have to re-write, with the added benefit of six exams' worth of experience under my belt. If I passed, I could donate my Bar books to my firm's library and take off the little Post-It flags on my C.C.P./C.C.Q. in anticipation of Preuve et Procédure.

I thought there was a good chance I might have failed this exam.



It was my first Bar exam, and I wasn't very confident about all of my answers. After writing the exam, I counted up all the points I was absolutely sure of,

**The Bar exam is no reflection of how much you know. It's a reflection of how much you can find, how fast.**

and they added to 61. I was hoping the graders would be as sure of those 61 as I was.

I was terrified.

Not because I had never failed an exam in my life. This was not a matter of pride. There's no shame in failing a Bar exam. Everyone knows that good students fail all the time, and it's not their fault. It's the system. Answers that would be correct in law school are wrong in Bar school, because you have to be ridiculously specific and terse. Even I, a former science student who is used to giving just a number as an answer, have to fight the urge to write an essay in the three lines they give me to write "Non, art. 62, al. 2 C.c.Q." I desperately want to stand up for my answer and explain why it deserves some credit.

Not because the bulk of Civil I covered family law and I had gotten a C in family law. The Bar exam is no reflection of how much you know. It's a reflection of how much you can find, how fast. A friend and colleague had a theory of how they decide which questions to ask on these exams. To preserve his anonymity, I'll call him Tom H. No, wait, T. Hesler. No, Mister X. Anyway, Mister X has a theory that they find articles in the Code that aren't where they're supposed to be, and ask about those. I think he's right. They find the article on hypothecs in the section on contracts of sale. They find the article on spousal support in the section on successions. They pick a random article buried deep within the Consumer Protection Act. No matter how hard you study, you'll swear you're seeing certain articles of the Code for

the first time in your life during the exam. Those articles are the correct answers.

Not because of the Act Respecting the Barreau du Québec, which makes it illegal for me to do the job I was hired to do unless I pass all six exams. I know nobody loses their job over a regular exam. It's entirely normal for even the best students to fail at least one exam, and you always have a second shot at it in May. Pass rates after the examens de reprise are significantly higher than before them, and the experience of having written six exams already and knowing how they were ripped to shreds by the Barreau graders gives one the benefit of experience, if nothing else.

The reason that failure is so scary is the lack of control. You are at the mercy of the Barreau correcting staff, and although you submitted answers to all of the questions, you have staggeringly little influence over the mark you will eventually get. I've heard tales of answers being marked wrong despite the fact that they duplicated the words of the official (not to say correct) answer almost exactly, to the extent that you'd swear the student had brought a copy of the corrigé to the exam. The slightest discrepancy between your answer and theirs will get you docked 5 big points. I've seen official answers on past exams that I'm still convinced are wrong in law.

I think the grades they give out are completely random. There's apparently so little you can do to control your destiny.

I wrote four practice exams for Civil I, and my marks ranged from 46 to 64. Each time I wrote one, I made notes of the tricks I had missed, the types of things I was prone to overlook-

ing. I noticed no improvement as I continued to write practice exams, and in fact I got the highest mark on the first one I wrote. There were answers that I guessed at and got right, albeit very few. There were many answers that I was absolutely sure of, that I got wrong. I eventually stopped writing practice exams, because they were more of a demoralizing experience than anything else. Even my best mark was just one question away from failing, and I had no idea if the Barreau would even correct my exams the same way as I did. I had tried to be inflexible and unforgiving in my correction, but I just don't have the years of experience it takes to be an official Barreau exam corrector.

In the end, I just decided at some point that I had done enough studying, and I would just have to sit the Civil I exam, ready or not. 600 pages of reading, covering what would be at least four courses worth of material at McGill and a third of the C.C.Q., came down to four hours and no more than nineteen short answers that were somehow supposed to indicate if I would make a good lawyer.

Honestly, if I had never been to law school and you had handed me a C.C.Q. for the very first time an hour before the exam, I don't think it would have hurt my chances much. The Bar exams aren't about knowing law or legal reasoning, they're about search

**Those of us who fail are just innocent victims of the École du Barreau du Québec, a system that some have theorized is just a procedural safeguard to ensure that nobody from UQAM ever practices law.**

time. You're pretty sure you're looking for an article relating to contracts, so all you can do is read through all 80 of them till you find the right one.

In the end, it comes down to a roll of the dice. Some of us come up winners, and the rest have to try again in May. Those of us who pass the first time aren't necessarily better lawyers



for it, and those of us who fail are just innocent victims of the École du Barreau du Québec, a system that some have theorized is just a procedural safeguard to ensure that nobody from UQAM ever practices law.

Those of us who fail can try again, with the benefit of experience and the small comfort that passing an exam on the second try doesn't cost a Bar year. Those of us who pass know that there are still five more to go, and any student can fail any exam at any time.

Ultimately, most of the questions are worth 5 points, and there's no partial credit. A whole lot of people tend to get marks in the 56-64% range, and every last one of those people is either one answer from passing or one from failing. Even if you score 100%, which is rare but can happen, you always know you could be the one looking at a 58% next time, wondering when it was that you stopped being a B student at McGill and forgot all the law that you once knew.

As if this whole scenario wasn't stressful enough, the Barreau has decided in its highly finite wisdom to release the grades for Civil I the day after we write Civil II. This isn't a coincidence, it's their system. The day after you write an exam, you get the results from the previous one. It's hard to feel relieved that the stress of writing Civil II is over, when you have the even greater stress of knowing that the following morning you will be looking at a seemingly random number between 50 and 70 that will determine whether or not you have a career come May.

The next exam is Preuve et Procédure, the one that usually does the most damage. Preuve has a 45% drafting component, which means that you can't even hope for a solid 5 points for finding the right C.C.Q. article. At this point in your life, what you really need is even more subjectivity in the grading process, to go along with the general arbitrariness.

So what can you do to improve your chances? Leaving the jurisdiction

certainly seems like a viable option, but some of us like it here in Montreal. All you can do is hold your nose, play their game, and hope for the best.

I'm not sure why I keep thinking I can give people advice. Could be a combination of helpfulness and arrogance. For whatever reason, here's the product of my brief experience with two Barreau exams. Having spent three years writing exams where the answer is just a number, and three years writing law exams, maybe I'm on to something. Then again, maybe there is no method to the madness after all.

So take my advice with a giant cube of salt. Yes, sodium chloride forms cubic crystals. You can tell salt from sugar if you look closely.

By now you're all well acquainted with the legal fiction of the "reasonable man". The reasonable man

**So what can you do to improve your chances? Leaving the jurisdiction certainly seems like a viable option, but some of us like it here in Montreal.**

doesn't exist, but we're all expected to act like him. In patent practice, there is a legal fiction known as the "person skilled in the art". The person skilled in the art is essentially described as "having no scintilla of inventiveness or imagination; a paragon of deduction and dexterity, wholly devoid of intuition; a triumph of the left hemisphere over the right."<sup>1</sup> I am convinced that the person skilled in the art of civil law, possessing all of the knowledge in the field but without any imagination or critical thought, would be the ideal Bar student. Here's how to be like him. Remember, however, that there's still no guarantee that any actual human will pass a Bar exam. There are procedural safeguards in place to prevent people from passing.

**Tips for failing Bar exams slightly less often than might otherwise be the case:**

- You have to play their game, so

you may as well accept it. If you fight it, it will only take longer and hurt more. Just give them what they want, and they'll eventually stop bothering you. Granted, it's impossible to know what they want, and they invariably just look at your answer and decide that what they want is something different, but the mindset kind of helps.

- Don't stand up for yourself. This is especially important during the exam itself. If the answer is "no, article 2879 paragraph 1 C.C.Q." then write that and move on. Law school has trained us to defend our answers with long-winded essays and treat every hypothetical fact situation not included in the question. The Barreau expects a yes or a no, followed by a number. You don't need to justify where you got the number, it just has to be the correct number. If you start writing, there's every chance you might contradict yourself, and a self-contradictory answer containing the correct number is wrong. Zero out of five. I know you want to explain why you think you have the right answer, but it's always a bad idea.

You have three lines per question. For best results, leave two of them blank.

- Each question is very specific. You'll never get a fluffy, open-ended question in the vein of "how do you think accession makes movable property feel?" They want to know if Jean-Paul Morin can enforce his contract with Patrice Tremblay on the facts, and which article of the Code says so. They don't care if it tickled the contract when they signed it.

- On rare occasion, the question is so specific that it tells you the answer. When this happens, you want to be extra sure to take advantage of the opportunity. If you get a consumer contract problem, and the question says, "what can Yvette do today, October 31, 2002?" you should immediately realize that there may be either something she can do today that she won't be able to do next week, or something she could have done had she come to see you yesterday. Look for an article



in the Consumer Protection Act that gives a two-day delay for canceling a consumer contract involving credit, or a ten-day delay for canceling a consumer contract with an itinerant vendor.

- The answer to each question is very specific. If you haven't found an article of the Code that applies directly and specifically to the question, you haven't found the answer. Keep looking. Don't write down what you've found as part of your answer. Just forget it exists and move on. Right article plus wrong article equals wrong answer equals minus five points. You can't afford many of those.

- If your answer includes the words "it depends", you're wrong. There are no hypotheticals here, and no conditional answers. The answer they want is unique and unconditional, either yes or no and a number. At McGill, you have to treat all possible cases. At the Bar, you have to treat the case they give you, and then stop writing before you shoot yourself in the foot.

- If you're not sure, you're wrong. The answers are so specific that when you find the right article, you'll know it. It's clear that they draft the problems so as to pertain directly to one and only one article.

- The answer is never simple. If you're asked whether a party can enforce a clause in a contract, the answer isn't going to be "yes, 1433 al. 1 C.C.Q., because contracts create obli-

gations." I don't care that article 1433 paragraph 1 says so. That's too easy to be the answer, and you should know better by now. Expect the answer to be no, and look for a C.C.Q. article that says you can't put that type of clause in that type of contract.

- There's always enough information given to solve the problem. This is one I learned from my physics days. If you don't think you have enough facts, you missed a fact, but it's in there somewhere. That fact could be the date of a contract, somebody's age, or the word "gratuitous" that you glossed over on your first reading. If you think you're missing a fact, and you're sure that it's not given, you don't need that fact and you have the wrong answer in mind. You will never have to assume facts or interpret the problem. Read every word in the problem, and think about what it tells you.

- There's always too much information given to solve the problem. You'll see half a page (legal size) of facts, followed by a one-line question. The answer could be in the first two words, and the rest of the problem is only there to distract you. Don't treat the implications of every fact. If the clause isn't enforceable because you're not allowed to waive that right, don't address all the other potential ways some other person might possibly be able to get out of a similar but different clause, or the valid ways to waive that right. You have your answer. Take

your five points and move on.

- Go to every class. I know that some of them say "cours obligatoire", and that makes it very tempting to weasel out of the others, but you just never know when you might hear the answer to one of the exam questions in a lecture. Every five points counts. If you get a 63, every second of class will have been worth it.

- The books they force you to buy are remarkably useful. Lawyers use them all the time. Almost every exam answer is in them somewhere, and some are even in the footnotes. Read them as often as you can before the exam.

- In there somewhere, you say? But where? A week before each exam, the Barreau Students Association (BS Association for short) sells a Table de Législation Citée. Every single section of every single statute that is cited anywhere in the book is indexed to a page number. After you find what you think is the relevant C.C.Q. article, do yourself a favour and flip to the page that mentions it. There may be a footnote that will save you five points. Better \$5 for some photocopied tables than \$60 for a re-grading and \$200 for a rewrite.

- Okay, so you've read the 600 pages of Barreau books and the 1500 relevant articles of the C.C.Q. Now what? I hope you weren't planning to rely on your memory. Civil I covers family, successions, law of persons and civil liability. That's four McGill courses all in one exam. You can't possibly remember all the relevant law. It's probably suicidal for you to try anyway, since you need to cite article and paragraph numbers to get credit for your answer. The exam is open book, and you'll be opening your book a lot.

- You have four hours to answer fewer than 20 short questions, and you should use all of that time. I notice that a lot of people don't. I've left both of my exams around the 3:30 mark, having double and triple checked my answers, and there were a significant number of empty seats at that time. If it takes you two hours to finish the exam, do it twice. Check your work. Why take a chance? You don't have



Students March in Montreal on October 31, 2002.



any other plans for the afternoon anyway. You don't need to rush if you're well prepared, so be sure.

Ultimately, it's all about search time. Being well prepared doesn't mean knowing all the law going in. You're almost certain to be asked questions on articles of the Code that you'd swear you've never seen before. Those little post-it flags should mark off sections in your book and your Code, not individual articles. A vague familiarity with broad legal concepts will tell you that you need to look for your answer in the provisions on contract, contract of sale and extinction of obligations. That's the best you can hope to do in advance. The professors don't write the exams, so you can't predict questions based on what they taught or what they didn't teach. Rather than guessing what might be particularly important, be poised to react to whatever question they give you, by knowing where you will probably find the answer.

Remember, Bar exams are something you only have to do once in your life. After that, you never have to worry about them again.

This year, only 54 of 80 McGill students and 65.48% overall passed on the first try. McGill did almost exactly

as well last year, with 42 out of 62 of ours and 55.23% overall passing. Of course, it's still pretty depressing, considering that this is essentially a law test, and having graduated from any law school ought to be enough to give you a fighting chance. When over a third fail, there's a problem with either one system or the other. Guess which one I think it is.

It's also depressing that over half of McGill graduates flee the province before even attempting to write the Québec Bar exams. I realize that some of us have personal reasons to go where we go, but a desire to actually be called to the Bar and practice law someday is certainly a factor for many.

I was one of the lucky ones this time, but I know as well as everybody else that it could be just a matter of time before I find myself signing up to rewrite an exam.

Best of luck to everybody on upcoming exams and results, and best of luck to all current McGill students if and when you decide to write these exams. Sometimes, luck is all you have on your side. ■

<sup>1</sup> *Beloit Canada Ltd. v. Valmet OY* (1986), 8 C.P.R. (3d) 289 at 294 rev'g 78 C.P.R. (2d) 1 (F.C.A.)

# The European Adventure Continues

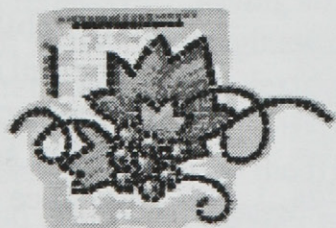
by Marc Edmunds, Law IV

Two things I am especially happy about today (as opposed to the many things I was already happy about yesterday, that will form the crux of this article) are a) the *Quid* is online again, allowing me to read all your fabulous articles here in Amsterdam (AMS), and b) see that just about on schedule, the *Quid*'s pages are filled with controversy (it happens at least once per semester, you know). The former I am deliriously happy about, the latter – not so much. Especially since it seems to focus on a few people I think of as friends, as WELL AS LAW GAMES!!! I am not going to take sides one way or the other (I had written a rather extensive paragraph on the matter that I thought added nothing constructive to the debate, which has consequently been omitted). However, I would ask all of you to attend LG before forming an opinion based on what you read in these pages. Unless, of course, you read *my* articles of last week! (Insert tongue fully into cheek, laugh, hurt tongue in process by biting it, remove, and read on...)

OK - so, where did we leave our dimwit protagonist/author? I think I was off to Paris. Which means I have too much story for one article. But since you are all probably *more* than sick of reading my tripe (drivelling, maybe? – wink, laugh, and proceed to tongue-in-cheek procedure of above), I will only subject you to the one, so here it is...

We missed the weekly Borrel

## International Diners Club



We are having our second get together on Thursday, November 7<sup>th</sup> at Khyber Pass on 506 Duluth, it is an Afghan restaurant (it is a "apportez votre vin"). So, if you feel like internationalizing your taste buds (and drinking some wine), write to us at [internationaldinersclub@hotmail.com](mailto:internationaldinersclub@hotmail.com) giving us your name and confirmation of your presence. If you would like to be on our ever increasing e-mail list, just let us know, and you will get info concerning the monthly outings.

Cheers

Rufina and Sam



(AMS-Coffee Haus – PS, thanx, Anne) so that we could get on our night-bus bound for Paris. In retrospect, getting up at 6 am to travel the whole day with a KILLER hangover would have been preferable to the alternative night-bus. Cramped, uncomfortable, crazy stops, no on-board toilet, crazy passengers, some of them drunk (Erm...) – just no fun, either way. And having travelled all over Southern Africa by Greyhound and InterCape, I think I am qualified to pass judgement on the subject. Ech. Good Times. Not so much. Oh, and then there's the whole getting to a city at 6 am part, with nobody open for business. Oh, it's a riot alright. Anyways, we did eventually find a place that would take our bags until they were able to check us in, so that was pretty good times.

Now we had nearly 4 hours to kill – and all we wanted to do was sleep, to claim back those precious hours that had been so painfully removed from our grasp. And as we had already been walking for over an hour with our backpacks on, walking around was not an option. Hey – wait a minute, we're in Paris – let's go to a café! Dude, I have had some shining moments of brilliance in my life (not many, mind you), but this was a corker. Watching Paris wake up and come alive on a Friday morning – wooh boy! And as I discovered, Parisians do *not* deserve their reputation for rudeness – at least not if you talk to them in French, however halting said French may be. (Hey – I'm "passively bilingual" – leave me alone – I passed the self-test!!!)

I could go on and on and on about how much I loved Paris, and I got to see almost all of the sites with the whirlwind tour my friend Charlie gave us, but I will instead leave you with a few observations... The Eiffel Tower is huge, and awesome – soooooo unlike the disappointing puniness of the Statue of Liberty (which looks so monstrous in movies and postcards). The Louvre is overwhelming – too much to see, and the Mona Lisa doesn't look good where they have placed it – not big enough to take up enough space on the wall it solitarily occupies. I was awe-struck

by Sacre Coeur – its size and beauty made me understand why so many peasants were so drawn in by the corruptness that was the Catholic Church of the Middle-Ages (to pre-empt any attacks, note the specific time-frame) – it is awesome, in the literal sense of the word. Jim Morrison's grave is cool, but soooooo out of place in Père Lachaise, with so many elaborate and ornate gravestones – indeed, tombs. All in all it's a pretty tough life when in both hostels you stayed in, you had an absolutely breathtaking view of "La Tour Eiffel" out your window.

The bus-ride back sucked, and doing schoolwork in AMS for a week was rather tedious when I was anticipating the trip that awaited me: the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY), and the Peace Palace! Those that know me know why that would have been a big deal. For those that don't, I am pretty focussed on PIL, specifically Human Rights and Int'l Crim – so it was pretty tough going to the ICTY & Peace Palace! We arrived Wednesday morning, October 9th, and got to watch Milosevic (what a cantankerous old bastard!) cross-examine a former minister of his who had just testified against him (Saddic?). It was pretty weird to be sitting in the public section of the courtroom in which this was taking place. Then we trekked off to the Peace Palace – the seat of the International Court of Justice (ICJ). After a brief lecture in one of the halls, we had lunch in their dining hall, followed by a tour of the Peace Palace. As we entered the Great Hall of Justice, I was overcome – I was, after all, fulfilling my pilgrimage – this was my temple. I went straight to the lectern/podium at which cases are pleaded and ran my hands lovingly over the wood, leaning, "McGill-Mooting style", into the mics. My friends started laughing at me, more than one of them commenting, "Don't worry Marc, you'll be up there one day.", actually indicating towards

the bench itself more than towards the podium. HA! Yeah, right – in my wildest dreams, maybe. Anyways, needless to say, I was in a daze for the next few days.

Next few days was all, though, because on Monday 13th October I took off for my next adventure: Barcelona, Venice, Florence, Rome – pretty tough, this life of mine... but someone has to lead it – may as well be me. J Anyways, I arrived in Barcelona Monday night, to be met there by Hala (Law IV, on exchange to Copenhagen) and her American roommate from Copenhagen. It was humid, and hot! Shorts and sleeveless tees, here we come. What a pleasure coming from the blus-

**Florence has taken over #1 on all counts – vibe, beautiful women, and overall title of "Marc's favouritest city".**

tery, close-to-freezing temperatures AMS had unseasonably been expecting. We spent most of the night just walking and talking – the waterfront reminded me, shockingly, very much of the V&A Waterfront in Cape Town. The next morning was a relatively leisurely wake-up, followed by a trip to the internet café, and off to the beach. I got sunburnt lying on the beach and swimming in the Mediterranean Sea – which would have been cold to most I suppose, but I grew up swimming in the South-Atlantic in Swakopmund, Namibia – in 12/13° on many occasions, so it was actually pretty good times for me. Again, too many sites were taken in (with Hala, aka Drill-Sergeant Rashed, leading the charge, we saw almost everything tourist-site-related in each of the four cities), so observations follow...

Beautiful city, and the churches were stunning, but almost spooky. Picasso had an amazing repertoire, it seems – a revelation to me who had only ever studied his cubist work. The people were friendly, though the



women were not as beautiful as I had persistently been told to expect. Going up the mountain at night and looking out over Barcelona was, yes, breathtaking. Lovely city, and I will certainly return.

The Wednesday night we flew out for a night-layover in London-Stanstead airport – crazy, but the cheapest way. It sucked, because the airport itself sucked, and it seems I am not as young as I used to be, and can no longer just crash near-upright. It's OK though, because we took off for Venice (*Venezia*) and picked up our rented car after much scurrying about on confusing busses. We then attempted to drive into the city-centre to the hostel we were staying at. Erm – that's not such a good idea when the streets are made of water and the buses are boats. We did eventually manage to find our way (*sans* car) though, and I thoroughly enjoyed Thursday and Friday in Venice, taking in St-Mark's Church and adjacent square, the bridges and markets, and getting semi-lost in the millions of tiny side-streets. Beautiful, but fairy-tale quaint, to the point it doesn't seem at all real. Pretty cool to be in a church of St-Mark's, and in a city famous for Marco Polo though – quite the namesake journey!

Then we drove to Florence (*Firenze*), in the middle on the night, getting stuck in roadwork for hours. Luckily, Italians are as insane as I am, so we started playing hooting-(honking) games (the games themselves were initiated by yours truly, though the incessant hooting that preceded it was not), including playing assorted hooting tunes such as “da-da-da-da... da-da” and the like. Good times. Managed to get lost a few times on our way to the hostel, but did eventually get there, at 1:01 am; the hostel had closed at 1:00 am. Luckily, after much charm by Hala and I, we got in. Of course, up and early to rise we were again the next morning; off on another marathon-tour to all the sites – the Duomo, the Cathedral, the city that the Medici's, Giotto, Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Dante, and Raphael built. We went to the market (populated, much to Hala's delight, primarily by Arabic vendors).

# Quid Novi Online

is now up at our new address:

<http://www.law.mcgill.ca/quid>

You can now read your favourite weekly paper online.  
(Certain back issues may not be available yet.)

Many thanks to Mischa and Aram.

We went up the mountain, took in the nightlife, I ate the best pasta dish of my life, and we just generally absorbed the vibe. **What** a city! Cape Town (CT) was always my favourite city, but then Mtl tied it. Interestingly enough, I have also always thought that they were the two cities in the world with the most beautiful women. There is now a tie for second – Florence has taken over #1 on all counts – vibe, beautiful women, and overall title of “Marc's favouritest city”.

Driving in Rome (*Roma*) was pretty funny – having driven in CT, Pto. Vallarta (Mexico), NYC and Mtl though, I was very much qualified. WHAT chaos. But true to Italian form, off the road they were **crazy** friendly. In the rest of the country, language had been a small barrier because of all the effort (and hand-gestures/talking!) they put in – **boy** did they bust their asses trying to communicate with us, however they could. In Rome, many people spoke at least a little English, so it was less complicated, but still as much fun. Saw many of the sites, including the Colosseum, the Roman Forum, the Palatine Hills, the Pantheon, the father of the Nation, the Trevi Fountain, the Spanish Steps, the Vatican Museum (in which one finds the Sistine Chapel) and St-Peter's Cathedral. Chilled in café's,

went on a pub-crawl that started in the shadow of the Colosseum, and “spoke” to Italians. Whew. St-Peter's had the same effect on me as Sacre Coeur had – know now what the fuss is about. The Sistine Chapel was too busy, both with people **and** with art – I got a crick in my neck from staring at it for 20 minutes – can you *imagine* what effect it must have had on Michelangelo??? [Incidentally, LOVED “David”, in Florence – is, surprise, surprise... huge – and am reading Irving Stone's *The Agony and the Ecstasy*, a biographical novel about Michelangelo that I highly recommend.] As I walked into the Colosseum, I could *feel* it: I could *hear* the roar of 50,000 Romans, smell the sweat/blood/dust, and *see* the spectacle – pretty cool for a building nearly 2000 years old to still have that effect. Flew home to AMS to be greeted by cold, wind, and rain. Oh, and CRAZY amounts of work (two assignments, a paper, and an exam, all in the space of the next 9 days). So instead, I spend a couple hours recounting my adventures to you. If you made it to the end, well done!

No more adventures for quite a while now, so you will have to regale me with tales of your own...

The-a, the-a, the-a – That's All, Folks! ■



## News Item:

## Fiery Factumites Fly Off the Handle!

by Mike Brazao, Law II

**M**ONTREAL – Early on the morning of Monday, October 28<sup>th</sup>, Emergency Task Force members from the Montreal Police were called to the McGill Faculty of Law to quell a melee that had erupted among its student body. Witnesses at the scene told reporters for the *Quid Novi* that the ruckus was incited by the fact that Daylight Savings Time, which had the effect of setting clocks all over the world back one hour at 2 a.m. that Sunday morning, had the ancillary result of giving students in both Wave 1 and 2 of the factum an extra hour to complete the assignment.

Upon realization of this, dozens of students in wave 3, demanding their constitutional right to equal benefit under the law, attempted

to storm the Office of Undergraduate Studies in protest. When they finally figured out that the OUS had moved to the fourth floor of New Chancellor Day Hall during the previous summer, the ensuing rush to the elevators of that building created a bottleneck of livid students in the corridor just outside the Moot Court.

According to reports, it was at this point that things started to get ugly. One student, having received seven New York callback interviews, demanded to be let into the elevator first by virtue of the fact that she had the most to lose from the alleged miscarriage of justice. This prompted an array of confused looks from the CEGEP contingent of the crowd, who wanted to know what a callback interview was. Someone was spotted reaching into their jacket and pulling out a bran-tub, but was wrestled to the ground before they could do any harm.

Pascal Zamprelli, Law II, in a bid to soothe the now-fuming rabble, asked if everyone wanted to go to the

Old Dublin. Apparently this statement was perceived as an odious lack of decorum, as he was unceremoniously picked up by the unruly mob and thrown down the steps of the Moot Court. Preliminary reports have Mr. Zamprelli listed in stable condition at Montreal General Hospital.

After the dust had settled, Seb

method of timekeeping that was devised to lengthen the working day of the proletariat.”

When pressed to comment on Mr. Makela's remarks, university administrators were quick to affirm both the faculty's status as a training ground for elites and their penchant for fostering wanton competition, but main-

tained that they do not have the required resources to turn back the clocks of the world by one hour, citing funding cutbacks by the ruling Parti Quebecois. While they regretfully admitted that they were not the cause of Daylight Savings Time, they applauded Mr. Roy for his chicanery in co-opting the phenomenon.

When asked whether the LSA would intervene on

behalf of the aggrieved students, president Jeffrey Feiner was noncommittal. “You act as if the members of the LSA were actually elected, and hence are accountable to the student body”, he declared with a despotic look, before shaking his fist at reporters and demanding how they dare question the way he rules his fiefdom.

When pressed to provide an official LSA response in place of Mr. Feiner, VP Sports Stephen Panunto had no comment, but took the opportunity to inform everyone, for the twenty-third time, how important it is to go to Law Games.

VP External Jeff Roberts, for his part, took a stoic approach: “I try to shy away from making bold statements on contentious issues...” he said meekly, “...as my mother always told me: if you don't have anything nice to say, don't say anything at all”.

This event, like so many others that have transpired under the auspices of McGill Law, has left the many students in the faculty who entertained

Witnesses at the scene told reporters for the *Quid Novi* that the ruckus was incited by the fact that Daylight Savings Time had the ancillary result of giving students in both Wave 1 and 2 of the factum an extra hour to complete the assignment.

Roy, Legal Methodology Coordinator, was clearly sheepish about taking full credit for the pandemonium. “I have a very dedicated group of Tutorial Leaders who work around the clock thinking up ways to frustrate and confuse students” he explained, adding: “this Daylight Savings ploy was a team effort, just like when we changed the factum assignment halfway through Wave 2”.

Some members of the student body, such as resident dissident Finn Makela, felt that this explanation vindicated their very reason for being. “This is an obvious plot by the powers that be in this supercilious institution to further repress and hinder the advancement of a fraternal ethic amongst our academic community. As McGill Law is a training ground for elites fuelled by an insatiably avaricious bourgeois zeitgeist where cutthroat competition is the modus operandi, I'm hardly surprised that the Legal Methodology oligarchs would seek to satisfy their insidious ends by co-opting a



dreams of Wall Street or Bay Street in a state of utter demoralization. MINERVA systems administrators confirmed that the past week has seen a number of despondent students dropping Business Associations in favour of Family Law. On a related note, applications to government positions have also hit an all-time high, and many students have turned in their leased BMWs for Volvos in anticipation of their lowly future salaries.

This was clearly too much for one student. "Where is the normative order?", asked Adam Goodman, Law

II, to no avail.

When asked by the *Quid Novi* to offer a possible solution to the matter, every professor in the faculty offered the same answer: they did not know, but figured it had been taught in Foundations at some point. However, Professor Saumier did ask reporters what they thought.

In light of all this, the student body of McGill Law has rallied together under one common resolve: to do absolutely nothing, except bitch about the injustice for the next three years. ■

## Doctors Guilty in Malpractice Death

by Stephen Panunto, VP Sports

As you may or may not know by now, last Saturday's planned Malpractice Cup with the faculty of Medicine did not happen. In an effort to have an open and responsible LSA executive, I felt that I should explain what happened to those of you who were disappointed that this annual tradition was lost this year.

The short answer is that, due to the rain, we were bumped by a var-

sity Lacrosse tournament. The long answer is a bit more complicated. Let's start with some background on the Malpractice Cup. Every year on one Saturday in October, Law and Medicine face off in a friendly competition – sports during the day, trivia in the evening, followed by a party. Every year we switch hosting duties; this year it was Med's turn to organize the sports and the party, and our turn to host trivia. However, since I am familiar with the people at the gym, I offered to reserve the field.

I contacted the representative from the faculty of medicine over the summer.

We decided on the third Saturday of October, since the second Saturday was Thanksgiving. I reserved the reservoir in August for October 19. However, in mid-September, the med rep said it would have to be changed because the first-years had a mid-term the follow-

**A higher power was against Malpractice Cup being a success.**

ing Monday, and since no one above second year bothers to come, we would have to change. At this point, October 5<sup>th</sup> was already booked by varsity Rugby. So we decided to move it to Thanksgiving – but that didn't go over very well with either faculty, so I arranged for October 26, even though at this point the gym officials were fed up with hearing from me, not to mention the fact we were pushing our luck with the weather.

But by the end of September, everything seemed to be fine. I met with the med rep and we picked out the structure for sports and trivia, and I reserved the moot court. Two weeks before Malpractice, though, she found out that the first years had another mid-term the Monday after the 26<sup>th</sup>, and

## JLSA and OutLaw McGill Movie Screening

The Jewish Law Students Association and OutLaw McGill, in conjunction with Hillel and QueerMcGill, are pleased to announce the screening of "Trembling Before G-d" a movie examining the possibility of reconciling Judaism with homosexuality. The film was screened at several film festivals around the world and has been very well-received and attended at all. The movie will be presented on Tuesday November 5 at 6:30 pm in the Shatner Ballroom on McTavish. See it before it comes to Cinema du Parc!

For more info contact  
Andrea Sepinwall at  
andrea\_sepinwall@hotmail.com  
or Craig Rosario at  
craig.rosario@mail.mcgill.ca



wanted to move it back another week – into November. At this point I was getting fed up, and I really did not want to go back to the gym and ask for another change, so I politely told her I didn't think that pushing back was a great idea. She agreed, but suggested that it would be a waste of time to hold the trivia competition since no one from Med would show up (and you can't have a competition with only one team). Also, she said that instead of having a Malpractice Cup party, she thought it would be better just to invite us to Med's Halloween party. Since I was not in any kind of position to force her to hold a party, I agreed that we could just meet at Thomson House for drinks around 4pm (after the sports), and make the Halloween Party the Malpractice Party.

Meanwhile, I received an email from the gym saying that they were moving us from the Reservoir to Forbes Field. This was not ideal, since Forbes Field is sort of out-of-the-way, and can be difficult to find if you've never been up around Molson Stadium. Again, however, I was not in a position to argue, and as I thought about it more, I decided that maybe we could benefit from the move since it was more isolated and Forbes is an artificial Field Turf surface – so that if it rained, we wouldn't have to worry about the field being unplayable.

Finally it seemed the stage was set for the event itself, so I turned to other details, like ordering t-shirts. I sent in the design in two weeks before Malpractice, and when I asked if we would have it the Wednesday before at the latest, I was told "definitely by the middle of the week". We received the T-shirts the Monday after Malpractice. (This has nothing to do with Malpractice itself, but just serves as more evidence that a higher power was against this event being a success.)

As October 26<sup>th</sup> approached, the weather forecast did not look bright: rain all day with a very low forecast high. And when I did wake up on Saturday, it was pouring rain. Well, I thought, at least the field will be in good shape. But as I got to the field, I was bewildered by the sight of lacrosse nets. Then

a gym supervisor told me that lacrosse determine that the Reservoir was unplayable, and since we weren't there at 8am (!), they switched the Lacrosse tournament to Forbes. This brought up two questions: 1) If it is unplayable to them, why will it be better for us (dangerous terrain is dangerous terrain, even if we are not varsity athletes)? 2) Why was I never informed of this possibility? The forecast was for rain all week, and with no warning, how was I to tell people to go down to the reservoir even if we could play there.

When the Med rep finally showed up (20 minutes late) and after telling both of the med students who showed up (law at least had a dozen),

we 'decided' to cancel (as if there was a choice), as she did not seem interested in even trying to reschedule or figure something else out. And to top it all off, I later found out that Thomson House was closed at 4pm because of the Halloween Party; she did not even check to see if Thomson House would be open, even though this was her suggestion and what we agreed would replace the party.

So, that is the story. I am very disappointed and I apologize to those of you who showed up. Hopefully we will have a more interested Med faculty next year. But if there is any consolation, since we were never beaten, we retain the Cup. ■

## Pino Now Sponsoring First Place Team

by Panger

Your beloved Chico Resch team moved into first place in Men's C with a win over the not-so-aptly named Team Sucko. Technically it was a one-nothing default win after the Suckos garnered their 7<sup>th</sup> penalty, but Chico had a win sewn up with a 3-1 lead with under 2 minutes remaining.

The heroics on this night belonged to Jason "Don't Bother Me I'm Writing My Factum" Crelinsten, who scored two goals. Again though, it was an all-around team effort, rolling three lines and four defencemen, that offset the selective talent on the opposition's side. After weathering an early onslaught, Chico turned the tide and held their best players in check, eventually getting under their best players' skin. Chico in fact struck first: after a sprawling stick save with no score, Jason turned down

the ice and opened the scoring after the Sucko goalie misplayed the puck. Chico built a 3-0 lead before Sucko got a short-handed marker just before the end of the first period.

The second period saw an ever-more chippy contest, with most of the period spent on special teams. After killing an run of early penalties, including a spectacular glove save from point blank shot, Chico forced Sucko into penalty after penalty, eventually leading to the default.

Pino and Matteo Three Stars:

1. Jason Crelinson (2 goals)
  2. Stephen Panunto (A couple of gae-saving stops)
  3. David "The Hammer" Lametti
- Unsung Hero: The Refs for tossing their best player. ■

quid.law@mcgill.ca  
deadline on Thursdays at 5PM



# Out of Order's "Perfect Record" Broken; Players Rejoice

by #44, on behalf of Out of Order

Our Coach Panunto was kind enough in last week's Quid to express Out of Order's three-game losing streak as a "perfect record" of fun on ice. We're proud to say that Out of Order broke her "perfect record" by actually winning a game Tuesday night, and kicking some serious butt in the process. The Blackout Stouts probably wished they had blacked-out when Christa and Natasha each scored their first career goals, followed by a third goal from our non-law star, Laura. Véro gave us another stellar performance in nets, and was kind enough to compliment a certain defense player for only getting in her way once (I'm working on it, Véro, I promise...). You see, we Out of Order ladies improve with every game!

Despite the slow whistle-blowing of the refs who don't seem to expect to need to call anything in Women's B hockey, the game was all in all a great time, ending in a 3-2 win for the ladies of law. Indeed we have a perfect record of having fun on the ice, but it can't hurt to have fun and win a few at the same time. Too bad Coach Panunto missed seeing us in all our glory, but we had Co-Coach Beecher to lead us through our win, motivating us and explaining it all in words we understood (i.e. "Skate!", "Go!", etc.). Coach Panunto's pre-game skate-tying was missed as well, but rumour has it the score-keeper guy ties a mean skate, too (as was discovered when he was dragged by his ears into the changing room to tie a few skates). Perhaps there will be a bit of rivalry. The excitement never ends.

So all you hockey fans (and non-hockey fans, too...you might get hooked), come out to watch Out of Order as we get IN order to climb the charts of Women's B. No more tied-

for-last place for us. We are on our way up, and our best advice is for you to check us out while we are still sometimes falling on top of other players (it only happened twice last game). Otherwise, by end of season, we might be so good we'll look like your standard boring NHL game. And who wants

that?

Next games: Tuesday, November 5 at 6:30pm; Sunday November 17, 6pm

We'll see you there. ■



Students March in Montreal on October 31, 2002.



# The CPO Newsletter

November 1, 2002

Hello everyone,

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

- 1) EAST-WEST RECRUITMENT
- 2) CLERKSHIPS
- 3) POSTINGS (ALUMNI, SUMMER)
- 4) GRADUATE STUDENTS
- 5) STUDENTS WHO ARE LOOKING FOR AN ARTICLING POSITION AND WHO ARE IN THEIR LAST YEAR OF STUDIES
- 6) ACTIVITIES ORGANIZED BY CAPS (INTERNSHIPS/INTERNATIONAL CAREERS)
- 7) LSUC & BAC
- 8) HANDBOOKS AVAILABLE AT THE CPO

### 1) EAST-WEST RECRUITMENT

There will be a reception for all students being interviewed at the University of Toronto, Faculty of Law on Thursday night, November 14th from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. (Flavelle House, Flavelle Room, 78 Queen's Park). Selected candidates HAVE TO INFORM THE PLACEMENT OFFICE in order to have their nametag ready.

### 2) CLERKSHIPS

The list of deadlines and contacts is available at the CPO.

### 3) POSTINGS (ALUMNI, SUMMER)

- Concordia University – Office of Research, Job Posting, Research Ethics / Compliance Officer  
SCOPE

Reporting to the Director of the Office of Research, the incumbent will be responsible for all activities related to ensuring that Concordia University conducts research in com-

pliance with all relevant guidelines, regulations and laws.

#### PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITIES

- Develop and maintain an in-depth and up-to-date knowledge of all guidelines, regulations and laws that apply to the research conducted under the auspices of Concordia University
  - Coordinate the ethics review process and support the work of the Human Research Ethics Committee as well as the Animal Care Committee
  - Research and analyze information and make policy-making recommendations aiming at ensuring that Concordia develops and maintains compliance with the evolving reality
  - Draft policies and guidelines, as requested
  - Produce compliance-related reports
  - Maintain database and documentation of processes, policies and activities
  - Liaise with the relevant bodies, agencies and councils
  - Advise on compliance issues and provide support to help researchers meet compliance standards
- #### REQUIREMENTS
- Bachelor's degree in a relevant field with a specialization in ethics/law; graduate degree would be an asset
  - 2 years of relevant work experience
  - Knowledge and/or experience with human and/or animal research ethics
  - Strong analytical and organizational skills
  - Capacity to succeed in an environment that is changing, fast paced, service oriented and sensitive to details
  - Excellent verbal and writing skills in English and verbal skills in French are essential; excellent writing skills in French is highly desirable
  - Proficiency in word processing,

spreadsheet, and database

management. Capacity to use the internet as a working tool is essential.

#### SALARY RANGE:

Commensurate with qualifications. This is a full-time, one-year renewable contract position.

**APPLICATION DEADLINE:** Applications will be accepted until the position is filled. Interested applicants should send a cover letter and resume to:

**CONTACT:** Ms. Anja Nopper, Office of Research, Concordia University, By mail: 1550 de Maisonneuve W., Montreal, P.Q., H3G 1M8

By email:

anja.nopper@alcor.concordia.ca  
- HIV/AIDS Legal Network - Student Researcher (Summer 2003)

The Montréal-based Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network seeks two law student researchers for a period of 10 weeks in the summer of 2003. Students will research and write a paper on a legal, ethical, or human rights issue related to HIV/AIDS, will assist Network staff in research for other projects, and may be asked to assist in various other tasks. The HIV/AIDS Legal Network undertakes cutting-edge legal research, writing, and advocacy, both in Canada and internationally. The positions require highly organized persons with excellent legal research and writing skills, the ability to work independently, and some knowledge of and interest in HIV/AIDS and social issues. Preference will be given to people with bilingual ability in English and French. Students are paid at the rate of \$14/hour and are expected to work 35 hours/week. Working hours are flexible.

Please forward your covering letter and detailed resumé by 15 January 2003 to: Student Researchers Hiring Committee, Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network, 417 Saint-Pierre Street, Suite 408, Montréal QC H2Y 2M4. Fax: (514) 397-8570; email:



hiring@aidslaw.ca

Deadline for application is 5pm on Wednesday, 15 January 2003

Interviews will be scheduled for late January. The successful candidates will be notified by the end of January. Comments about her experience at the Network from a previous student researcher can be found at [www.aidslaw.ca](http://www.aidslaw.ca).

- Programme d'échange interprovincial d'emplois d'été – Edition 2003 :

Les formulaires sont disponibles au CPO. Par le passé, il y a eu des postes d'agent de recherche juridique, d'avocat et de conseiller juridique.

Renseignements : (418) 643-6965. Web : [www.emploiétudiant.qc.ca](http://www.emploiétudiant.qc.ca).

Courriel:

[echange\\_interprovincial.peq@mic.gouv.qc.ca](mailto:echange_interprovincial.peq@mic.gouv.qc.ca)

Date-butoir: 31 janvier 2003

#### 4) GRADUATE STUDENTS

-November 13: Information session for graduate students, 12:30. Room 101.

- University of Victoria – Tenure track appointment: The Faculty of Law at the University of Victoria invites applications for a full-time tenure-track position, commencing July 1, 2003. Appointment will be at the Assistant Professor level. The teaching obligations of the successful applicant are expected to include teaching in the first year curriculum. The successful applicant will have an LL.B. and LL.M. or other relevant graduate degree and a strong potential in teaching and research. Applications, accompanied by a curriculum vitae, copies of transcripts, and the names of (and contact information for) three academic references, should be received by November 15, 2002.

Contact: Rosemary Garton, Secretary for the Appointments Advisory Committee, Faculty of Law, University of Victoria, PO Box 2400 STN CSC, Victoria, B.C., V8W 3H7. Fax (250) 721-8146. Web: [www.law.uvic.ca](http://www.law.uvic.ca).

Applications may be e-mailed care of Rosemary Garton at [rgarton@uvic.ca](mailto:rgarton@uvic.ca) to be followed by ordinary mail.

#### 5) STUDENTS WHO ARE LOOKING FOR AN ARTICLING POSITION AND WHO ARE IN THEIR LAST YEAR OF STUDIES

Je vous invite à venir me rencontrer (si ce n'est déjà fait) afin de discuter de votre situation et de stratégie.

#### 6) ACTIVITIES ORGANIZED BY CAPS (INTERNSHIPS/INTERNATIONAL CAREERS)

-Thinking about an internship? Come hear 3 representatives from different organizations talk about internship opportunities: Jonathan Paquet, Horizon Cosmopolite; Remi Guerrera, Gouvernement of Canada Youth Café; Catherine Anne Devlin, Ministère des Relations internationales. Wednesday, Nov. 6, 2002, 2 pm to 3:30 pm at the Brown Student Services Bldg, Room 5001.

-Jean Marc Hachey, author to "The Canadian Guide to Working and Living Overseas" is giving 2 back-to-back workshops on: Skills for Succeeding Overseas & Gaining International Experience; International Résumés & the Hiring Process. Tuesday, Nov. 5, 2002, 6-9 pm, Frank Dawson Adams Auditorium. Workshops are free.

-Arts Internship Panel: Tuesday, November 5, 2002, 12:00 pm - 1:30 pm, Brown 5001

Participants:

Monika Adamowicz

Student Ambassador

Public Service Commission of Canada

Julika Erfurt

Centre for Poverty Analysis

Colombo, Sri Lanka

Taki Garoufalos

National Security Archives

Inter-Defense Board

Washington, D.C.

World Affairs Council of Northern California

San Francisco

Katya Klump

American Museum of Natural History  
Journal of the American Anthropology Association  
New York

Lindsay Lang

United Nations High Commissioner For Refugees  
Geneva

International Bureau of Children's Rights

Montreal

Summer Community Work

Bolivia & Nepal

Ariella Orbach

Horizon Cosmopolite

Costa Rica

Sarah Richardson

Royal Ontario Museum

Toronto

Fred Sagel

Inter-American Development Bank  
Washington, D.C.

Joanna Swiecicka

Operation Wallacea

South East Sulawesi, Indonesia

The McGill Career & Placement Service (CAPS) cordially invites you to the Arts/Science Alumni Panels, which are followed by a wine and cheese.

Please RSVP to

[mentor.caps@mcgill.ca](mailto:mentor.caps@mcgill.ca) ASAP if you are a planning on attending the wine and cheese.

#### 7) LSUC & BAC

The 2003-4 Bar Admission Course Application will be sent out to Law Schools in the next couple of weeks (and will be available at the OUS).

At this time, the LSUC would like to draw your attention to one of the changes in this year's application. For 2003-4, the application will not provide an option for the split of academic terms - the Skills Phase (May-June) and the Substantive/Procedural Phase (July/August).

However, the elimination of this option



does not mean that applicants cannot request a July 2003 start date of the Articling Phase. In such circumstances, applicants will be required to seek special permission from the Registrar if they wish to accommodate a split in the academic terms for articling purposes. Firms that provided articling positions for July start dates in the past may continue to do so. It will be up to the students to accept such offers and then seek permission to split their academic terms over two years.

The rationale for this procedural change is based on the fact that 80-85% of applicants have chosen the back to back model over the past two years. It also ensures that applicants will be eligible

to apply for OSAP directly to Financial Assistance Office of the Bar Admission Course. If they request a split, they will be informed immediately that they are no longer eligible for OSAP. If you or your students have any questions regarding this new procedure, please do not hesitate to contact the Office of the Registrar or Articling and Placement. WWW: [lsuc.on.ca](http://lsuc.on.ca).

#### 8) HANDBOOKS AVAILABLE AT THE CPO

The "Legal Employment Career Handbook" and "Opportunities in Social Justice and Sustainable Development, 2002-2003" are available at the CPO,

free of charge.

Brigitte St-Laurent  
Director  
Career Placement Office

---

For more information, please contact the Career Placement Office by e-mail: [brigitte.st-laurent@mcgill.ca](mailto:brigitte.st-laurent@mcgill.ca) / [placement.law@mcgill.ca](mailto:placement.law@mcgill.ca) or by telephone: (514) 398-6618 / 398-6159.

All editions of the CPO Newsletter are saved in archives and can be accessed at: <http://lists.mcgill.ca/archives/lawstudent.html>. ■



Submit to the Quid!  
[quid.law@mcgill.ca](mailto:quid.law@mcgill.ca)

deadline: Thursday at 5PM